



It was not very long ago that the country's track-cyclists had to complete their season in October. But now, thanks to the Krylat-skiya track, the biggest covered Olympic track in the world, the cyclists can keep going the year round. In the past few days interesting competitions have taken place here. Taking part were cyclists from the Olympic training centres, with dreams of participating in the Olympics-84.

In the photo: a moment in the competitions. Winner was 19-year-old Yuri Alekseyev, a student from Moscow.

Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsky

NEW TOURNAMENT FOR SAMBO

Moscow recently hosted the 2nd All-Union Sambo Tournament in memory of the wrestling's founder, Anatoly Kharlamov. Merited Master of Sport, assistant professor at the physical training and sport department of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute.

The Moscow team emerged on top, followed by Uzbekistan and Georgia. Sambo, the world's first multinational type of wrestling, is fast gaining in popularity. It has accumulated the best there is in 23 types of popular wrestling in the USSR and 15 abroad.

Today sambo enjoys tremendous authority, and no other wrestling can compare with it for its versatility. Not accidentally, such wrestling coaches as the Japanese have their own sambo centre in Tokyo.

From March 1982 the Kharlamov memorial will have international status by decision of the World Sambo Committee of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation.

Lev MATVEYEV, member of the sports club of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute

FIELD HOCKEY FINISH

With one round yet to go in the 12th national men's field hockey tournament Alma-Ata Dynamo won their eighth such

title. Sverdlovsk Army Club came second and Andizhanets third.

Draw in seventh game

The seventh game of the world men's chess title encounter got under way with a variant of the Queen gambit, which opened all the odd games so far.

Until the 17th move Karpov (Black) repeated the debut of the fifth game, but then offered an unexpected pawn sacrifice, which the challenger rejected, and the game drifted into a standard middle-of-the-game variant.

The challenger tried to attack and block the Black's two so-called

hanging pawns in the centre of the board, which might cause much damage if they maintained their forward momentum. Mutual manoeuvring led to one of the pawns being exchanged, and the White occupied a vertical in the board's middle while the Black doubled its rooks on the Queen flank.

The challenger then took a long time figuring out an attack on the King, but Karpov played accurately when things came to a head.

Korchnoi offered a draw through the referee, and the champion agreed after some consideration on the 31st move. He still leads, 3-1.

The eighth game has been put off. The world champion has taken his first time out.

EIGHT SUCCESSIVE WINS FOR CAC

The Central Army Club have got off to a flying start in the current ice hockey national championship, scoring eight wins, among them over the main rivals, Moscow Dynamo and Spartak. They have scored the highest 35 goals in the process, with the Krutov-Larionov-Makarov trio making the biggest contribution. They also have the most reliable defencemen in Fetisov and Kasatonov, plus goalie Tretyak, who has conceded only 17 goals.

It appears that Spartak and Moscow Dynamo will provide the most competition to the leaders in the race for the top

awards, while there is an acute struggle from fourth place down. Significantly, Izhatul, which has been promoted to the top division for the second time, and Kristall (their third time there) reject to be push-overs. In their latest two games Kristall prevailed over the Riga and Leningrad teams, scoring six goals against each, while Izhatul downed Sokol, 3-0. The latter made a fairly good start in the championship amassing five points from four games, but then lost four games in a row. It's also tough going for the Leningrad team, which is anchored at the bottom of the table after eight rounds.

'OLYMPIC RHYTHMS'

1980 Olympic and 1981 European figure-skating winner Denise Biellmann was reportedly the main attraction at the recent performances in Switzerland of the world-renowned "Holiday on Ice" revue. Having quitted competitive sport, Biellmann signed a contract this year with the

revue, and will now perform in France, the FRG, and Austria. Her favoured number, which invariably draws encores for her, is a complex sports/artistic composition "Olympic rhythms". Her commercial venture has saddened many of her large followers.



The moment of meeting between Spartak and Army Club (Rostov-on-Don), two of the teams who are to participate in the European football tournament to take place next Wednesday. Four Soviet clubs will be taking part in the competitions. 28 October will see the world championship elimination match between the USSR and Czechoslovakia. In view of the international matches, the national championship is to be postponed until 31 October.

Photo by Gennady Dmitriyev

SHORTEST ENCOUNTER YET

The 12th game of the world chess title match between defending champion Maya Chiburdanidze and Nana Alexandriya lasted only 18 moves as the opponents agreed to a draw in a complex situation to avoid time trouble. They are now level at 6-6. The next game is due on October 20.

Nana Ioseliani and Nana Gindashvili from Tbilisi have shared the national chess women's title totalling 12 points each.

This 41st tournament also named qualifiers for the next world chess title cycle. Ioseliani has already qualified for the challengers' series, and Gindashvili, Gurliel and Levitan will compete in an inter-zonal tournament.



In mountain skiing medals are won not only on the snow, but also on grass. The world champion in the "dry" slalom (as it is sometimes called) is R. Christen, from Switzerland. He also distinguished himself in the giant slalom, showing the best time in two attempts at the recent national championship.

Telephoto UPI-TASS

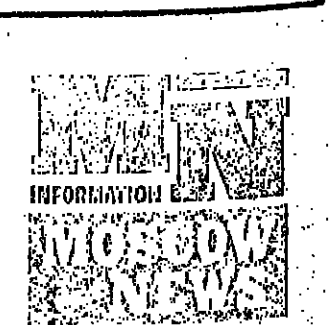
840 GAMES FOR NHL SEASON

The NHL championship has got under way, with the 21 clubs of this biggest pro ice hockey league in North America scheduled to play 840 games before April 4 next year. Each team will meet each of its opponents four times.

OF INTEREST

Rogosic's record

Yugoslav swimmer Valtko Rogosic, one of the world's best known record holders in long-distance events, swam from Vis Island in the Adriatic to the port of Split, a distance of 33 miles, in 14 hr 38 min 35 sec. He maintained an average speed of four km an hour.



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STABILITY FACTOR IN EUROPE

At their recent meeting in the Kremlin, Leonid Brezhnev and Johannes Rau, Prime Minister of the North Rhine-Westphalia land and member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, declared their unanimous support for the continuation of the profitable and mutually beneficial Soviet-West German cooperation in various areas on the basis of the 1970 Moscow Treaty and other accords and agreements between the two countries, primarily at the summit level.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that continuation of good-neighbourly relations and mutually profitable cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG is a big factor in stability in Europe and worldwide. To promote this cooperation, efforts are needed to lessen international tension linked with military confrontation in Europe.

(Continued on page 2)

YASSIR ARAFAT: WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yassir Arafat has described his visit to the Soviet Union this week as the most important to date.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, Arafat said: "We value particularly highly Leonid Brezhnev's announcement that official diplomatic status has been given to the PLO office in Moscow. This step taken by the Soviet Union has great political significance. It has brought us still closer to the attainment of our national goals, particularly to the creation of an independent Palestinian state of our own. We are proud of the high level Soviet-Palestinian relations have reached, and we firmly intend to continue them."

IVAN ARKHIPOV RECEIVES AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN

Ivan Arkhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin a group of leaders of a number of American corporations occupying key positions in industry, power generation, transport, publishing and the news media.

During the course of the talks, Soviet-American relations and some present-day international issues were raised. Also taking part in the discussions was Leonid Zamyatin, Head of the International Information Department at the CPSU Central Committee.

JOURNALISTS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

APPEAL BY THE 9th IOJ CONGRESS



The world we are living in is in jeopardy. The arms race in general and the nuclear arms race in particular, unleashed by the aggressive imperialist powers, primarily by the American imperialists, are now assuming unprecedented proportions... The adversaries of détente are seeking to revive the "cold war", thus enhancing the danger of nuclear disaster... Falsehoods disseminated by the mass media poison the international climate, sow hatred and strife among nations, and help the nuclear maniacs implement their misanthropic designs. We demand one thing, to which we are bound by our duty, honour, and conscience as journalists — that all journalists should write and tell the truth and nothing but the truth.

Thus reads the Appeal issued by the 9th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists to journalists worldwide. The Moscow forum has drawn participants from over 110 countries and regional press organizations from Asia, Africa, the Arab East and Latin America.

This is what some of the participants had to say about the congress:

Kaarlo Nordengstrom, IOJ President (Finland):

The congress focussed on ways of protecting peace and of staying off nuclear war. The current gathering has shown yet once again the unity of views among participants on this issue. In addition, delegates discussed at length how to help workers in the mass media in the developing countries who have to resist the pressure of international news monopolies. It is heartening to note that the congress confirmed the existence of a community of interests between representatives of socialist countries, members of the national liberation movement, and all progressives worldwide.

There were around a hundred items up for discussion and these will further be acted upon by the IOJ, Nordengstrom said. We are convinced, he stressed, that the movement of democratic journalists will go from strength to strength and that the Moscow forum will be a landmark on this road.

Jerome Dramou, Deputy Director of the "Horoya" newspaper (Ghana):

Information colonialism is rampant in the developing countries, even in the politically independent ones. International news agencies and monopolies employing advanced means of communication and gathering information fast on us their ideology and the greater part of their materials on our own countries. This proves the urgent need for a new international information order, an issue discussed at the congress. The time has come to de-throne these press barons and set up a fair and objective system for the exchange of information.

Nikolai ZABORIN, Gennady LEONOV

Veteran reader returns after seven years

It will soon be two years since the establishment in Calcutta of the "Moscow News Club", set up to mark the paper's 50th anniversary. A short while ago we had a visit from the Club's Secretary-General, Ramen Datta-Ray. A "Moscow News" reader since 1947, he first came to the USSR seven years ago as the prize-winner of the "Moscow News" contest, "What Do You Know About the Soviet Union?". On his present visit, apart from Moscow, Mr Datta-Ray also went to Kiev and Tashkent.

My journey, he said, has been particularly pleasant because it

is as if I am going to places with which I am already familiar. Thanks to "Moscow News", I have learnt a lot about the Soviet Union, its cities and people. Now I have been able to see for myself everything that I have read about.

We know "Moscow News" well in India. It is very popular with readers because it provides full and truthful information not only on the USSR, but also on all major events occurring in the world. At present, the Calcutta club is the only one in India. But I hope that soon we will have clubs in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and other places.



Meeting with Soviet schoolchildren in Tashkent. Photo by Vladimir Rodionov

DAYS OF HAMBURG IN Leningrad

A special evening to mark the opening of the Days of Hamburg was held recently in the Leningrad House of Friendship and Peace with the Peoples of Foreign Countries.

The two cities have been linked by friendly relations for almost a quarter of a century.

On this occasion, a delegation from the Senate of a major town in the FRG has come to Leningrad. Included in their programme is a visit to the Lenin Museum at Smolny, to the Piskarevsky memorial cemetery and to other important Leningrad sights.

USSR Industry: first nine months of 1981

Between January and September of this year, the various branches of Soviet industry met their quotas in terms of output, the USSR Central Statistical Board reports. Compared with the same period for last year, industrial output went up by 3.3 per cent. Labour productivity increased by 2.6 per cent, yielding more than four-fifths of all the increase in output. Costs of production came down and profits increased.

Over this period, the Soviet Union produced:

- 749 billion kwh of electricity;
- 455 million tonnes of oil including gas condensate;
- 342 billion cu m of gas;
- 328 million tonnes of coal;
- 112 million tonnes of steel;
- 1,544 million tonnes of metal-cutting machine tools;
- 3.7 billion roubles worth of computers and spare parts;
- 1,630 thousand cars and lorries;
- 2.1 billion roubles worth of agricultural machinery;
- 3.2 billion sq m of cloth of all types.



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Iranian majlis rejects presidential choice

Tehran. After two days of stormy debates, the Iranian parliament (majlis) has turned down Ali Akbar Velayati's candidacy for prime minister. His name had been put forward for this post by Ali Khamenei, President of

Iran. The Pars News Agency reports that 80 deputies voted against the suggestion, with 74 voting for and 38 abstentions. The result of the voting shows severe disagreement in the top echelons of the ruling Iranian religious leadership.

Support for revolutionary forces

Mexico City. The revolutionary forces in El Salvador should take part as equals in a political settlement in that country whose people are fighting the repressive dictatorship supported by the United States, says José López Portillo, President of Mexico and François Mitterrand, President of France.

Speaking at a reception in honour of the French President, José López Portillo said that it should be recognized that the reason for social tension in most poor countries lay not in the clash of interests between the great powers, but in the desire of their own peoples to live in freedom, and under conditions of social and economic justice.

Five scenarios to kill Sadat

Cairo. Details of the assassination of President Sadat have been disclosed by an American ABC television network correspondent, quoting an Egyptian government source. According to the correspondent, the assassination was part of a conspiracy to topple the government and to set up an Islamic Republic in Egypt. Official sources in Egypt told the newsman that Lieutenant-Colonel A. ez-Zumra was the driving force behind the coalition of different Moslem groupings. The murder of Sadat was to be the first stage in the coup. It has been revealed that A. ez-Zumra prepared five different scenarios for the attempt on President Sadat's life. The first two were foiled by security police.

After Sadat's murder the plotters intended to appeal to the nation to rise up in arms. To this end it was planned to capture the key communication centres and the Cairo radio and television centre. Copies of the appeal, which was to have been read over the radio, proclaiming A. ez-Zumra himself as head of the Islamic Republic, are now in the hands of the Egyptian security police. The ABC man adds that the plot failed because the attempt to kill Defence Minister Abu Garala went wrong. Seriously wounded, the minister issued immediate orders concerning the defence of vital installations throughout the country. Besides, Lt. Colonel A. ez-Zumra's organization had been gravely weakened by the sweeping arrests carried out by the Sadat regime.



Napoleonic complex in the Middle East.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Nicaraguan Ambassador denies U.S. claim

Washington. Arturo Cruz, the Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States, has denied reports in the American press alleging that Cuban troops have been sent to Nicaragua in order to take part at some later date in operations in El Salvador.

On behalf of the Nicaraguan government, I completely reject these allegations, said A. Cruz.

The government of Nicaragua states: "We wish the American people to know that our country has never allowed anybody (and nor will it do so in the future) to use its sovereign territory as a spring-board for direct or indirect military interference into the affairs of El Salvador or any other state".

STABILITY FACTOR IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

especially in the nuclear field, Leonid Brezhnev said. In his assessment of the international situation, the Soviet leader stressed that the limitless and unreasonable escalation of armaments and the trend to use the territory of other countries as a springboard and lightning rod in a nuclear war, planned by some quarters, do the peoples of Europe an ill service. The Soviet Union, he said, advocates positive and effective agreements to curb the nuclear armaments race and to lower the level of military confrontation. The key to reaching such agreements is a strict compliance with the principles of parity and equal security of all sides. The USSR, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, will show the maximum of goodwill in seeking to reach agreements to diminish the danger of a nuclear war and to promote security in Europe and on other continents.

YASSIR ARAFAT: WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

(Continued from page 1)

tend to develop them further in all directions." Speaking on future prospects for the struggle for a just peace in the Middle East, the PLO leader had high praise for the Soviet proposal to hold an international conference with the participation of all concerned, including the PLO. We regard this proposal, said Yasser Arafat, as the basis for the attainment of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Boris PALTUSOV

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT URGES NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

La Paz. In his "Address to the Nation" General Torrello, President of Bolivia, outlined the government programme for the next few years to come. In international relations, he said, Bolivia is for the development of ties with all states.

General Torrello gave serious consideration to the domestic situation in Bolivia. He urged the political and military groupings to end their attempts to destabilize the situation in the country in order to create the necessary conditions for a "republic and national dialogue". It is essential, the Bolivian President emphasized, that the government of the armed forces be given a three-year period to achieve the gradual transition to constitutional forms of government.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The US Senate has overwhelmingly approved a resolution lifting the ban on arms supplies and military aid to Chile. ② After more than 8,000 police were mobilized to take part in a round-up of gangsters in 34 Japanese prefectures, 330 members of the "Yamaguchi-Gumi" criminal syndicate, the largest in Japan, have been arrested. Since last September, Japanese police have jailed more than 1,000 members of the gang and have seized large quantities of small arms and narcotics.



More and more people, who were hoodwinked by reactionary propaganda, are returning home to Afghanistan from the so-called refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran. Over 200,000 have reportedly come back in the past year alone. In the photo: a representative of the people's government talks to Afghan refugees in Kunar Province.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① An emergency session of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is to open on October 29 in Geneva.

② The Commander of the rapid deployment forces, Lt. Gen. R. Kingston, has said that he would commit the forces under his command to combat without hesitation. The General, who has been put in charge of the forthcoming "Bright Star" manoeuvres in Egypt and the Sudan, was addressing the annual conference of the US Army Association.

③ Another round in the separate "Palestinian autonomy" talks between Egypt and Israel has started in Tel Aviv. This is the first meeting between delegates from the two countries following the assassination of President Sadat. The talks in Tel Aviv have been preceded by a series of statements issued by the new Egyptian leadership affirming their adherence to the Camp David accords and to the separate "peace" treaty between Israel and Egypt.

④ The sending of American AWACS planes to Egypt is contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples and can only serve the expansionist purposes of American imperialism, said M. al-Gaddafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. In an ABC television interview, he regarded the arrival of AWACS planes in Egypt as amounting to armed interference in the affairs of the latter country, of Libya and of all the Arab nations, he said.

⑤ The US Treasury Department has announced that the national American debt has exceeded 1,000 billion dollars.

PEOPLE

Former Italian cycling pro E. Prezzenini, 68, has decided to cycle 40,000 km around the world. Prezzenini's journey will be subsidized by a firm producing sports gear.

Tragedy in the Himalayas

There has been a tragic end to the latest ascent by Japanese mountain climbers in the Himalayas. Rescue teams have still found no trace of the ten daring men, seven of whom came from the island of Hokkaido, who were attempting to climb the 8045-metre Kanda-Khai peak. It is feared they may have been buried by an avalanche. The search for the three missing Japanese students who tried to conquer the 6480-metre White Sail mountain has been called off.

HOW THE TOWER OF BABEL WAS BUILT

Iraqi archaeologists, excavating the ruins of the ancient city of Babylon, have unearthed a considerable number of cuneiform tablets, including a whole "library" of 1,500 clay tablets. Most interest was aroused by a description of the festivities which took place on the occasion of the Babylonian new year. In addition valuable inscriptions were found telling of the deeds of Ashurbanipal, the Assyrian king and of the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar. A number of tablets provide information on the construction of, and reconstruction work dating from different periods carried out at the temple dedicated to the Goddess Ishtar and at the Ziggurat — a huge stepped structure which served as a prototype for the biblical Tower of Babel.

THE ANCESTORS OF PENGUINS

The fossilized remains of a pre-historic seabird, unable to fly, were discovered recently in Japan. The penguin-shaped bird, called *pliopterid*, was two metres high. Detailed study of these fossils, which are likely to be 30 million years old, gives grounds to believe that these pre-historic birds were the remote ancestors of today's penguins.

NO NEED TO SHOUT, WE CAN HEAR YOU!

How can a conventional telephone be adapted for a general conversation between more than two people. Sometimes questions have to be put to persons other than the speaker. It is awkward to have to keep on passing the receiver

from hand to hand. A simple solution to the problem has been thought up in the USA. A wireless amplifier, placed next to the telephone set, makes a conversation audible not only to the two people involved but also to all those around them. The amplifier, which is suitable both for offices and RAs, requires no adjustment.

LAUNCH POWERED BY SOLAR ENERGY

In his attempts to beat the energy crisis, Swiss engineer Max Schlick, has designed a launch with an electric engine, powered by the sun. His test "ship", called "Sun Energy", is fitted out with seven solar batteries, and produced satisfactory results during recent tests on Lake Geneva. With a crew of two, the "Sun Energy" cruised 180 miles at a speed of seven miles per hour. Its solar batteries also recharge accumulators which ensure navigation at night as well. But the designer emphasizes that his launch is intended for southern latitudes, where good weather predominates.

ELECTRONIC MAIL

A new communications system, "The Electronic Post", has gone into operation in London. Making use of existing telephone lines, the British firm of Prestel has installed special "postal" displays for its 13,000 subscribers. The owner of such a display "types out" via keyboard the text he wants to send onto "a post card" appearing on the display screen, and indicates the "address" — a telephone number of the other subscriber with whom he wishes to communicate. He then presses a button, and the message is immediately appears on the display screen of the addressee who, having read it, can either erase the message, or put it into the display's memory.

OF INTEREST

The week of the sprat festival

If you ask a Finn which is the most tasty fish, he will reply: the sprat.

The traditional week of the sprat, once forgotten but revived again in recent years and held in Helsinki each October goes back more than 300 years.

Since Huhink's central market is situated close to the port, the fish can be bought straight off the boats. Appetizing patry and many other delicacies made from fish are also sold. During sprat week an accordion plays in the market square, people dance

and various public festivities, including rowing competitions between the fishing boats, are arranged.

Fire away... at files!

Whatever will inventors think of next! The Martin Paul Company (USA) has embarked on the production of a plastic spring-activated pistol for shooting... files. When you press the trigger, a plastic disc, attached to the pistol by a long thread, leaps from the barrel. If the shot was a good one, the crushed object remains on the disc. Martin Paul hopes that the pistol will be in much demand because, as is well known, waiting files in the favourite pastime of layabouts.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ELECTIONS IN GREECE

The elections in Greece have proved the clear preponderance of the opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) over the New Democracy party which ruled Greece for seven years. Nikolai Mirashnikov points out in PRAVDA. He writes that by its policy the New Democracy has compromised itself in the eyes of the working people and middle sections of the population. That party's and its government's subservience to big business, the attempts at resolving economic problems at the expense of the working people and encroachments upon their rights, the subordination of the country's foreign policy to NATO's interests—all this could not but have suggested to the people the idea that a democratic change was necessary.

Along with the communists this striving was expressed by PASOK, which favours, albeit not always explicitly and consistently, the country's liberation from the USA, and NATO military presence, the establishment of equitable relations in the EEC and limiting the omnipotence of the monopolies, reforms in the economy and political life in the country.

The elections have shown, the author points out, that the positions of the Communist Party are also steadily strengthening in that country, although, the results of voting have not fully reflected its real strength.

THE TAIWAN FACTOR IN SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

S. Agalov writes in IZVESTIA that the Taiwan problem is regarded by many observers as forming a serious obstacle to the growth of Sino-American relations. Against the background of the deepening strategic partnership in foreign politics between Peking and Washington, in which China supports the White House on practically every international issue, be it American support for the Salvadoran junta or the production of the neutron bomb, the differences over Taiwan would seem to introduce a note of discord. There is evidence, in suggest, however, that Washington itself is jealously guarding and fearing this discord.

The "unpredictability" of Peking's policies are the key factor here. Wanting to secure itself against possible somersaults on the part of their Chinese partners, and taking into consideration final incompatibility of American and Chinese global goals, both on a regional and worldwide scale, Washington is using Taiwan as a means of exerting pressure on Peking, and as a sort of permanent irritation.

A VIEW FROM THE BRITISH ISLES

Summing up the discussion at the recent conference in the capital of Scotland, "Edinburgh meetings: how to survive in a nuclear age", its participant V. Kobyshev writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, that the Soviet and British experts agree, despite their differing political views and assessments, that first, to lessen the risk of a nuclear conflict and limit nuclear armaments it is necessary to maintain an active political dialogue. In this respect, Kobyshev points out, the conference sounded serious concern at the plans to furnish the military arsenals in Europe with nuclear weapons which considerably lower the nuclear threshold. They also unequivocally stated, he continues, that the concepts and plans for limited nuclear warfare are unrealistic and unacceptable. Second, the participants came out unanimously in favour of adopting a declaration fully denouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, whatever the pretext or situation. Third, it was stressed, he notes, that the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe must end with an agreement ensuring a real lowering of military confrontation. Europe, like any other area on the planet, must not be regarded as a nuclear war theatre.

INEQUITABLE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The special relationships that have shaped up between China and the Chinese bourgeoisie residing abroad in South East Asia, give Peking an opportunity of exploiting the peoples of the ASEAN countries, writes the Soviet journal PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

The journal says that China's trade with the ASEAN countries is chronically and sharply imbalanced in favour of China to a degree to be rarely seen in present-day international economic relations. In 1965-1976, China's overall exports to ASEAN countries exceeded its imports. Its overall imports from those countries while its favourable trade balance for this period reached three billion dollars.

The losses suffered by the ASEAN countries in economic exchanges with China are so great that they become, alongside political factors, an extra argument against the thoughtless and rash rapprochement of the ASEAN countries with China.

Pinocchio anniversary

The Pinocchio centenary was widely celebrated in the village of Collodi, in Italy. Few books in the world are as popular as this tale written by Carlo Lorenzini, who took the name of the village, where he had spent his childhood, as a pseudonym. "The Adventures of Pinocchio", a favourite with both children and adults, has been translated into more than 80 languages and in Italy alone has been printed 350 times, writes "Time Magazine".

Tribute to elegance

This photo from the French newspaper "L'Humanite" shows a model of the water tower of present under construction in Valencia. The city authorities



consider that it will become an object of pride for their citizens.

VIEWPOINT

DIALOGUE ALONG THE LINE OF A DIVIDE

Spartak BEGLOV



The meeting between the heads of 22 nations in Cancun is important in so much as it represents a sincere attempt by the developing countries to end the heritage of the colonial past and any manifestations of inequality and exploitation in world economic relations.

In the past, the socialist economy of the Soviet Union was also discriminated against by the developed capitalist countries, a policy the latter continue to practice today against the liberated nations. It might therefore be more appropriate for the Cancun dialogue to be called a "West-South" meeting rather than a "North-South" one. The socialist countries of the Northern Hemisphere are not infrequently the targets of arbitrary actions on the part of the imperialist countries and can in no way be held responsible for the consequences of the many centuries of colonial plunder by the West of the natural and labour resources

of the developing world. In any event, whatever the name for the divide—"North-South" or "West-South"—it must be made very clear that it denotes not a geographical dividing line, but a watershed between the new and old state of things.

Like other socialist countries, the Soviet Union advocates the need for a fundamental re-shaping of international economic relations. The Soviet Union was quite explicit on the point way back at the Geneva International conference, in April 1922. The USSR also knows well from its own experience that developed capitalist nations will go to any lengths to shirk concrete responsibility and to make the issue a subject of discussion by narrow groupings, leaving the situation essentially the same and, at the same time, creating divisions among the developing countries.

The main rationale used by the capitalist countries of the West to shield themselves from

demands for equality is the so-called need for free enterprise, which formed the gist of President Reagan's Philadelphia speech. But is "free play" in international economic relations at all possible, with the West being represented as it is by a monopolistic group of transnational corporations controlling the production of staples in most countries, monopolizing new technology, and setting prices and choosing markets?

The Soviet Union vigorously supports the proposal put forward by the developing nations to hold, within the UN framework (with the participation of and account being taken of the interests of all states) "global talks" on power engineering, raw materials, trade, development, and monetary issues. Meanwhile it is the West which blocks the implementation of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly two years ago on the matter.

Acting in concert with others

In support of a truly equitable economic cooperation, the Soviet Union considers it essential for the developing countries to build up the solid groundwork of an independent national economy. This is why the USSR emphasized state aid in economic relations with these nations, and assists them in the creation of industries crucial for an independent economy. The USSR has helped to build or is at present in the process of so doing about a thousand industrial and power engineering projects in these countries; for instance iron-and-steel mills, engineering plants, power stations, coal mines, oil and gas industries, as well as research, educational and medical centres. The USSR has trained dozens of thousands of national specialists for various branches of industry, agriculture, science and culture. These people studying or study in the Soviet Union work at projects built with Soviet assistance.

Significantly, the West shies away from providing state aid while emphasizing the creation of "more favourable conditions for foreign investment", a fact specifically stressed by US State Secretary Alexander Haig in his recent General Assembly address. This is, in effect, an appeal to developing countries to throw the doors even wider open to transnational corporations, an attempt to foster dependent capitalism in the guise of a "market economy" on the terms set by the imperialist countries.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

CLASSES HAVE STARTED AT THE MINOR FOREST ACADEMY SET UP BY SCIENTISTS FROM THE INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY AFFILIATED TO THE KARELIAN BRANCH OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES FOR TEEN-AGERS IN THE SENIOR FORMS OF SCHOOLS IN THE TOWN OF PETROZAVODSK. After two years of study in the institute's laboratories, the young people will be awarded the title of Young Forester. All those attending these classes become foresters in later life.

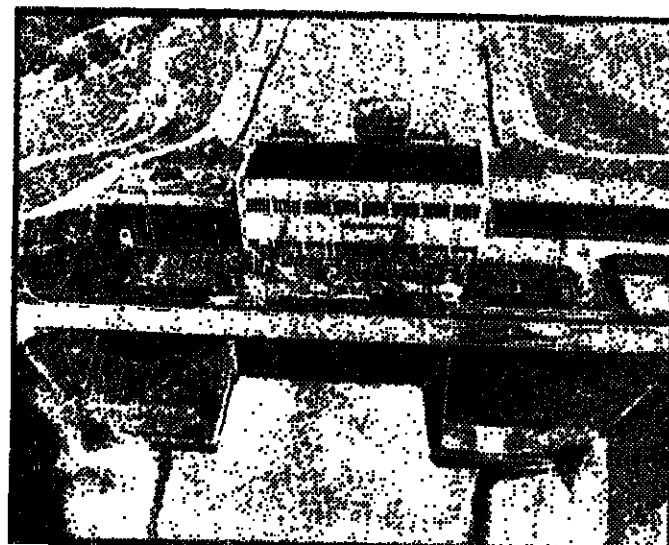
A NEW MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM IN THE CITY OF BARNUL ACQUAINTS VISITORS WITH THE HISTORY OF STONE CARRYING IN ALTAI. Also on view are samples of the ores extracted in the area. Among other minerals, visitors can see the famous Altai marble, used to face the Palace of Congresses in the Moscow Kremlin, and for some Olympic stadiums, and statues of the Moscow Metro. There are also items made from jasper, brown-red porphyry and talc.

THE MINERS' CITY OF MAKEYEVKA, IN THE UKRAINE, HAS BECOME A MAJOR CENTRE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY. The republic's biggest cotton spinning mill is put into commission there. When it attains full capacity the factory will produce 10,000 tonnes of high-quality yarn.

A MODERN MEDICAL COMPLEX HAS BEEN BUILT AT THE KRENGOLMSKAYA MANUFACTURE TEXTILE MILL IN ESTONIA. The complex has been erected as a part of the plan for social development and paid for by deductions from profits. In addition to the mill workers, members of their families and people working at home can also make use of the complex. All large textile enterprises in Estonia have hospitals and disease prevention centres.

The land of Kolchis has been sung in legends since the time when the Black Sea was known as the Pontus Euxinus and the legendary "Argo" ship set sail for its shores under the captaincy of Jason, who sought to find the "Golden Fleece" there. It is hard to say whether there really was a ship like this, or whether it was invented by the poetic fantasy of ancient Greeks. Kolchis itself was covered with marshes of the turn of this century, and its inhabitants suffered from poverty and malaria.

In the past forty years, this part of the republic of Georgia has changed beyond recognition. Tracts of fertile land are now under cultivation where, formerly, there used to be nothing but bogs. The desolate valley is now populated. Plantations of tea and citrus fruit have replaced wasteland. The fruit grown here represents, in very real terms, the "Golden

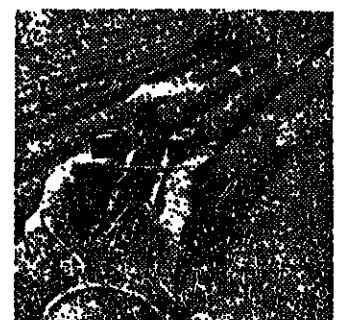


The third cataract power station, one of the four hydroelectric power projects in the Iuguri cascade, built along the by-pass canal of the Kolchis Valley.

Ancient Kolchis comes alive



Citrus plantations being sprayed from a helicopter.



The harvesting of the tea leaves.

Fleece" of present-day Kolchis. Nearby are settlements and towns. Valuable mineral water sources have also been discovered in the area and spas built. The development of Kolchis is rated high among government tasks. The scale of the work going on here can be seen from the fact that in the tenth five-year plan of 1976-1980, 100 million roubles were spent on Kolchis, or as much as had been spent on the development of the area throughout the previous years of its reclamation.

OIL FROM UDMURTIA

Udmurtia, a young autonomous republic in the central part of the country, is one of the most rapidly developing Soviet oil centres, with new deposits continuously coming into operation. A fresh addition is the Gremikhin deposit 40 kilometres north of Izhevsk, the capital of the republic. Because of the high viscosity and specific gravity of the oil in this deposit, it cannot be extracted using ordinary techniques. A new extraction method, involving the pumping of steam into the oil-bearing layer has helped boost output by 20-25 per cent.

In the current five-year period no less than five new fields are due to come into operation in Udmurtia, increasing annual production to 9,000,000 tonnes.

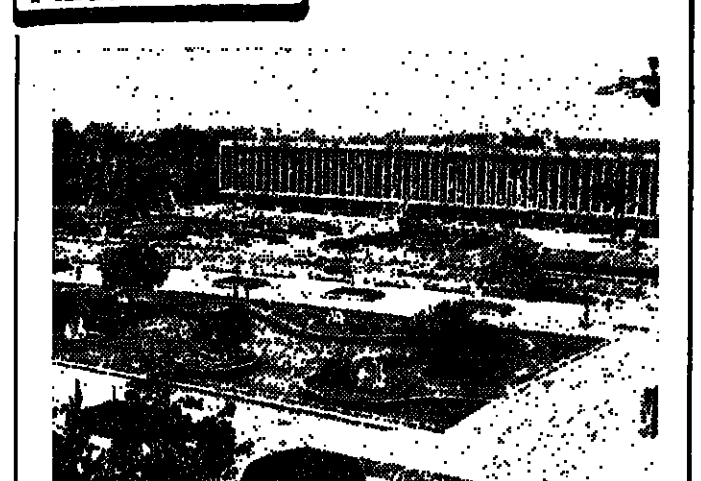
ASSEMBLY-WORK IN THE CLOUDS

A complex experiment has been carried out at an altitude of about 3,000 metres in the mountains of the Greater Caucasian Range. Soviet specialists have devised a fast method of pulling up pylons for electric transmission lines. The method was tested on the erection of pylons linking the Inguri hydroelectric power station in Georgia with the district power station in the Stavropol Territory, the Russian Federation.

Special frames and equipment have made this operation both faster and safer. Mechanical arms, called catchers, prevent the heavy frames, weighing many tonnes, swaying from side to side when the latter are hoisted in the air; they are deposited accurately in position and fastened down. One pylon can now be put up five times quicker than was possible using old construction methods.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



ASHKHABAD

The green city of Ashkhabad, which is sometimes called a garden city, is celebrating its centenary this year. It is the southernmost capital of the union republics. Flooded with greenery, it lies comfortably in a valley surrounded by the majestic Kopet-Dag Mountains. It is believed that the city was founded in January 1811, when a Russian garrison was established in the centre of an oasis. The city grew fast because of its extremely favourable position. By 1911 its population had grown 20 times.

Under Soviet power, the city grew and became much more beautiful. One night, in October 1948, catastrophe struck; a powerful earthquake completely destroyed the city and there were many casualties.

Present-day Ashkhabad has many beautiful buildings, combining a modern architectural style and Turkmen national traditions. Situated in the centre of the city is the attractive Academy of Sciences building which has over 30 research institutes. The academy concentrates on the study of problems relating to desert reclamation, on the development of the natural resources of the desert, and the use of solar energy. Tall buildings have multiplied in the city over the past few years. 12-storey blocks of flats are now to be seen in the centre for the first time. All of them are seismic-proof.

Science and technology

SEMINAR ON WATER PROTECTION

An international seminar, "The prevention of disease through sanitary control over the quality of drinking water", has ended in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.

The seminar is being held in conjunction with the International decade (1981-1990) for the supply of water and for sanitation, sponsored by the UN.

Scientists from the Sytsin Institute of General and Communal Hygiene, attached to the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and from the Institute of General Hygiene and Disease Prevention attached to the Armenian Ministry of Health, acquainted their colleagues from developing countries with Soviet legislation on water supply and with Soviet methods of ensuring pure drinking water. Participants in the seminar were given the opportunity of seeing the Armenian sanitary and epidemic disease service in action.

The guests were particularly impressed by the high scientific level at which the seminar was held, and by the Soviet Union's public experience in providing the population with good fresh water.

INTRINSIC PROPERTY OF METALS MASTERED

Physicists in Kharkov have succeeded in mastering one of the secrets of super-plasticity

Inherent in metals and alloys, thanks to which they can be moulded to any shape without detriment. This makes it possible to manufacture parts of any shape by hot stamping with very little, if any, waste shavings.

It was previously thought that a sample should be flawless, an idea which placed restrictions on the use of many materials, says R. Kuznetsova, Candidate of Sciences (Physics and Mathematics), who is in charge of the research.

We have discovered that microscopic cracks and pores between grains of metal are necessary; they allow these grains to move against each other, or to "flow" like grains of sand in an hour glass. Thus when a part is extended or compressed, all the cavities are filled, and no destruction takes place.

By facilitating the creation of materials with a pre-set structure the research done in Kharkov expands possibilities for the use of super-plasticity in industry.

IMPORTANT SCULPTURAL GROUP FOUND

During excavations of the ancient city of Colchis, in the Potlata Region of the Ukraine, archaeologists from Kharkov University have found a multigene sculptural group made from clay. A skillfully made figure of a goddess, on a four-wheeled chariot, in the centre of the group is surrounded by human figures, animals, fish, implements and various cult objects.

This is the first time that a work of such perfection and compositional complexity has been discovered in Eastern Europe. Until now our knowledge of the Scythian arts was mainly confined to the metalwork of the ancient masters. There are many gaps therefore in our information of the mythology and arts of the local population of that epoch. The recent find reflects the interaction of Scythian and pre-Slavic cultures, and gives us an idea of the agricultural cults prevailing at the time. It also provides us with a better understanding of the legend about the origins of the Dnieper Scythian farmers, which has reached us as related by Herodotus, the ancient Greek historian.

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VIEWPOINT

AVTOEXPORT ON THE ROADS OF 100 COUNTRIES



Nikolai DMITRIYEV, Director General, VIO Avtoexport

This year we celebrate our 25th anniversary. Avtoexport, the biggest Soviet foreign trade organization, set up on October 20, 1950 to export and import cars, lorries, special vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and equipment for garages.

Even in 1950 Avtoexport had something to build on. The first Soviet cars were exported in the 30s; by 1956 the Soviet Union was exporting automobiles to 25 countries. In the past quarter of a century, the volume of trade handled by Avtoexport has increased 30 times and now stands at three thousand million dollars. We have delivered nearly five million Soviet cars of different makes and buses abroad. Avtoexport has a total of 450 items in the car-manufacturing business to offer to buyers in 100 countries.

Lorries provide the staple item in our exports. There are 700 thousand lorries in different parts of the world made at the Soviet car works. Lorries produced in this country are popular in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Whereas in 1970 our lorry exports, including parts for assembly, were worth 200 or so million dollars, last year this figure rose by 3.5 times.

Avtoexport's leading partners are organizations from socialist countries accounting for more than 60 per cent of our trade turnover. They buy Ladas, Volgas, Moskviches and Zaporozhes cars, and lorries. In recent years, particularly successful have been cooperative deliveries of filling items for Soviet car works from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. In turn, the USSR delivers car assemblies and ready-made cars and lorries to these countries. Over the years of the past five-year plan (1976-1980) the Soviet Union received more than 30 thousand Ladas buses from Hungary, while over 30 thousand Soviet lorries appeared on the roads in Hungary.

We have also been successfully developing our cooperation with Western countries. Much of what we have to offer is sold through joint-stock companies, such as Kamia in Finland, Scandia-Volga in Belgium, Malspo-Hendels A.B. in Sweden, Kamla-Norge BIL in Norway, WAATECO in Nigeria, and Caltech in the Cameroun. In which Avtoexport has secured good progress is being made by our partners such as Jaguar, Ford, Renault, Citroen, Daimler-Benz, and Isuzu. Cars from West Germany, Lada cars from Britain, Moskviches from Italy, and some other things.

I am pleased to note that last year Avtoexport, along with a number of Soviet foreign trade organizations, was awarded the Gold Mercury prize for the development of production and international cooperation.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

BOUNTIFUL RESOURCES OF SIBERIA

Vast territorial-production complexes, industrial projects, and new towns and settlements are now being built in the Krasnoyarsk Territory in Siberia, which has a tremendous natural potential, writes the TRUD newspaper. The paper concentrates on one of the industrial projects in the area, the Kanak-Achinsk fuel and power complex (KAPPC).

The complex brown coal basin lies in the centre of the Krasnoyarsk Territory along the Trans-Siberian railway. The basin is about 800 km long and has coal seams ranging on average from between 12 and 80 metres, lying close to the surface. The coal quarries in the region will produce between 50 and 80 million tonnes of coal annually each. The powerful electric and thermal stations either planned or already under construction in the area will meet in full the power and heat needs of a dynamically developing economy. In addition, power will be transmitted to the Ural and the European part of the USSR.

Power engineering is the mainstay of the complex, the paper continues. The 8.4 million kW Dorezovskaya power station alone will produce as much power as is produced by the Krasnoyarskaya and Sayano-Shushenskaya stations taken together. There will be several such stations in the complex. Some ministries will build their own stations which will help relieve heat and power overload in towns and industrial centres. All these measures will make the Krasnoyarsk Territory a vast power base serving the entire country, the paper concludes.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE TALENT

Talent is a gift of Nature. How can teachers best encourage it? Leon Gogobidze attempts to provide an answer to these questions in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA.

In order to be a successful teacher, we must be closely acquainted with the present generation of students in drama colleges. One should not suppose that they will resemble us in all respects—this is impossible. They are great sceptics, great realists, they greet

even our most sincere pronouncements with diffidence. Contact is born of equality. I watch the inquisitive interest my students take in life, I value the sobriety of their judgements. They put my experience, my attitude to this or that event to the test—this is their right, and I can only profit from it.

Every artist has his own internal world and this should be taken into account. We don't, of course, have to accept everything, and not do young people expect us to do so. Our remarks and advice must be well argued however: a student may obey an order but unless one can convince him, he will continue to follow his own course of thought.

Indifference is the most frightening form of evil, says Gogobidze. Exaggeration of feelings, even of sad feelings, doesn't frighten me. If a student has nothing to say, if his soul is devoid of pain and happiness, then why bother to teach him to be an actor? We have enough craftsmen as it is. It should be understood though that great art is only born when one's personal feelings are in contact with society. It is our duty to help the student establish this point of contact.

THE WELL-BALANCED PERSONALITY: HOW CAN IT BE ACHIEVED?

Professor Igor Kon, Doctor of Science (Philosophy), discusses the problems facing teenagers today in MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLTS. Kon quotes the saying of a Soviet humorist to the effect that though the laws of acceleration may grow fast, they ripen slowly. There are many difficulties in this sphere, Kon believes. For instance, imbalance in the physical and social maturity of adolescents, uneven individual development, as well as the psychological differences existing between the sexes—a problem, largely underrated by people working in the educative field—and a range of other, more specific questions.

Every senior-former represents a contradictory unity of childishness and adulthood and which of these two facets is emphasized will depend on the educator. More often than not many teachers and parents choose to rely on the former, thus stressing a child's dependence and obedience, which, unconsciously, flatters their ego for the more helpless and infantile a child seems, the more important a teacher or a parent feels. Such a stance,

Kon stresses, is both falterings and harmful: a child that is brought up in this way grows accustomed to passive dependence and to senseless anarchic negativism. What some teachers tend to regard as infantilism is in fact a product of a clear-cut sponging philosophy, the author emphasizes.

Personality can only develop in conditions of freedom which stimulate creative endeavour, the article concludes.

LIFE ITSELF AS THE MAIN THEME

Anatoly Bocharov, the critic, discusses the problems of contemporary Soviet literature in PRAVDA. Doubtless every serious artist is faced by the question how to portray the life of contemporary man in all its wholeness, in all the interrelationships of its various phenomena? How to recreate a real life-story in which the hero's character is revealed to the full—in work, in everyday life and in love...

The portrayal of a man's labour, of his character as it reveals itself in work, is one of the undoubted achievements of Soviet literature, which evaluates man according to his toil. We are fully aware, however, that work alone does not provide all that is necessary to penetrate to the depths of a man's character or personality. It is the interaction, the interweaving in the life of the personal and social, of the everyday and the working part of life that often reveals character traits that would go unnoticed if any of these spheres was taken in isolation.

This is not, however, to say that the "love only" element which pervades some stories to the exclusion of all else, amounts to a petty escape from the problems of life situations often arise in the love of two people for each other in which, as in a flash of lightning, a man is immediately illuminated. But we all know how much more meaningful both for life and for literature, a writer's efforts are when he attempts to catch the internal unity existing between a man's everyday work and life—without the addition of extraordinary happenings and positions which drive one insane, just life itself without any embellishment, as it unfolds for each one of us, in which big and small, the festive and the everyday, work and the personal element are united.

Dictionaries of Russky Yazyk publishers

The Hindi-Russian dictionary of social and political terms that is turned out by the Moscow-based Russky Yazyk (Russian language) publishers is the first dictionary of this type to be published. It contains over 15,000 entries reflecting the contemporary social and political vocabulary of the Hindi language.

Dictionaries of the languages spoken in India are put out by the Russky Yazyk publishers on a regular basis, says Vladimir Nazarov, director of the publishing house. This year Russky Yazyk has already published a Russian-Hindi learners' dictionary. These books will replenish a vast collection of the dictionaries of the languages spoken in India that have been published in the Soviet Union. The recent titles include, for instance, a Russian-Punjabi dictionary containing 35,000 entries, and a Russian-Urdu dictionary of a similar volume. Much interest was aroused by the dictionary of the Bengali language, and another remarkable event was the publication of a Sanskrit-Russian dictionary, whose 28,000 entries mirror the bulk of the Sanskrit and classic Sanskrit vocabulary.

The publishing house is doing a good deal to produce textbooks and conversational aids, which are as a rule compiled jointly by Soviet and Indian specialists.

BACK TO SAILING SHIPS

A triple body, 38 metre-long, tourist ship has been designed in the Soviet Union. Like a schooner, the trimaran has sails of a total of 150 sq m. The trimaran will have two conventional motors of 600 hp each. They will be used during entry into port, in mooring and in slight wind. The main reliance will be made on sails, which are to ensure the trimaran a speed of up to 14 knots. The ship can carry about 30 passengers and will have a crew of seven.

Problems of commercial use of sailing ships are being discussed more frequently in the world. There are interesting projects in this country, too. A ship with a rigid sail, made of light metallic alloys, like an aeroplane wing, will soon be off the drawing boards. On its mast there will be a windmill which will transfer energy to the screw propeller. The ship will be able to carry 600 tonnes of cargo.



The second Soviet-French space crew Pilot-Commander Leonid Kizim, Hero of the Soviet Union, the French spaceman Patrick Baudry and the Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Soloviyov (right to left).

PREPARATIONS FOR JOINT FLIGHT

(Continued from page 1)

The French and the Soviet governments have agreed on a long-term programme for the joint exploration of space. Deputy Director of the Space Centre in Toulouse, says:

"The Soviet Union is a great space-exploring nation which possesses vast technical and scientific possibilities. We are happy about the way this cooperation is progressing. Without it we should have been compelled to make drastic cuts in our programme."

PROFILES

Ilya AVERBAKH



Until quite recently, Ilya Averbakh was considered as belonging to the younger generation of film directors. He began his career in films roughly at the same time as Andrei Mikhalkov-Konchalovsky, Otar Iosellani, Andrei Tarkovsky, and Gleb Panfilov. He has only made five films: "Degree of Risk", "A Drama From Bygone Days", "Monologue", "Someone Else's Letters", "Confession of Love". But they have been enough to earn him the reputation of being one of the most interesting and important figures in the world of Soviet film direction.

Averbakh's films are noted for their extreme severity of form. Even in his youth, a complex film language, an unrestrained and wild play of images were foreign to him. His films, mostly in

the realistic genre, are characterized by their exquisite taste, modesty and severity, deriving from cinematic art at its best and from a clear (which is not to say simplified) conception. Averbakh's movies have the same intelligent and delicate intonations as a Chekhov play. Yet each one of these tranquil and "quiet" films has caused a great amount of excitement, bitter argument and has really got people thinking.

Four out of the five films Averbakh has made are about the contemporary intelligentsia, about who exactly has the right to consider himself as belonging to the intelligentsia, about the moral problems of the day. The problems which torment the heroes of Averbakh's films—a doctor, teacher, journalist and scientist—belong to that category of "eternal" questions which, since time immemorial, have tormented the intelligentsia of all ages and countries. Questions which, sooner or later, every person has to answer for himself concerning the inviolability of the spiritual imperatives, every man's right to know the truth, the nature of compromise and of the reflexes and the ability to act of what is meant by the formation of the personality, of life, of conscience...

In accordance with the legacy left by Stanislavsky, the founder of directorial realism, Averbakh "lives" in his actors. His pictures are remarkable for the detailed nuances of their psychological score, for virtuoso performances from Innokenty Smoktunovskiy, Yelena Solov'eva, Marina Neyolova, Mikhail Guskov, Margarita Terakova, Irina Kupchenko, Svetlana Smirnova, Yuri Bogatyryov. The leading Soviet actors are eager to play in Averbakh's movies, and many have given some of their best performances under his direction.

Averbakh is a film director who demands a lot of himself. This is why he has made so few films, why there is not one weak or mediocre work among them, and why, finally, we are now awaiting, as we always do, his next picture with interest and impatience.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

Arkady Raikin and his Theatre of Miniatures

Admirers of the Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures under the artistic direction of Arkady Raikin link many pleasant hopes with a new actor on the company. Konstantin Raikin, the son of the outstanding variety actor, has been admitted to the company. Konstantin's brilliant tragicomic gift was displayed in the performances of Moscow's Sovremennik Theatre.

Arkady Raikin is described as a man of one thousand faces. In the performances of the past he often acted in 30 masks-personages. But in his new performances "His Majesty, the Theatre"

the actor appears before his audiences without make-up, his satire is as uncompromising as ever.

The Theatre of Miniatures, which has gained truly worldwide glory, is already more than forty years old. Records of scenes from Raikin's performances have been issued in Hungary, and the book on Raikin's Theatre in Italy. During his guest tours abroad the company played its satirical performances in the German, English, Czech, Serbian and Romanian languages, and always met with a lively response from the audience.

Exhibition of mediaeval Georgian art in Vienna

The Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna is very crowded these days. A display, "Mediaeval Georgian Art," has opened at this major exhibition centre. The objects on view come from the Georgian State Museum of Fine Arts. They include chased articles made of silver and gold, a unique collection of enamel, beautiful fabrics and embroideries. In the first three weeks the exhibition has attracted more than 10,000 people.

A marvellous show, says the "Die Furche" newspaper, is evidence that cultural relations between Austria and the Soviet Union are progressing smoothly. This exhibition is important, writes the "Wiener Zeitung," not only because of the great value of the objects, but also because it is the first time that such a large collection of its kind has been put on display. Even the leading museums in Western Europe cannot boast of such unique mediaeval treasures.

Laureates of the Yerevan Television Film Festival

At the 9th All-Union Television Film Festival, held recently in Yerevan, Lev Kulidzhanov's serial, "Karl Marx, The Young Years," has won the prize intended for feature television films. This film was made jointly by the Maxim Gorky Youth and Adolescent Film Studios of Moscow and the DEFA Studios of the GDR.

The jury saw more than 10 features and documentaries from 60 Soviet film studios.

The special prize awarded by the jury went to the television serial documentary, "Virgin Lands," produced by N. Zakh. Costelard. This is a screen version of Leonid Brezhnev's book of the same title.

Doctor Kazimieras Preikša and book dealer Ananas Gasparaitis, from the town of Utena in Lithuania, together with the letter's two sons, Gytis and Nerijus, have formed themselves into a musical group. They play old shepherd tunes on national instruments.



FESTIVAL OF SOVIET-FINNISH FILMS

"The present-day world through the eyes of the amateur film-maker" is the theme of a festival of Soviet and Finnish amateur films being held in Yaroslavl, a town on the Volga. The festival is sponsored by the USSR Film-Makers Union and the National Federation of Cinema Fans in Finland.

About 40 films have been entered in the competition made by amateurs in both countries. The festival programme includes discussions, exchanges of ideas and meetings with professional

film-makers. There are plans for co-productions.

Recently Soviet film directors took part in an International Festival of Short, in Tampere, Finland. The Soviet entry, "Nine Days and All Life" won three prizes awarded by the Finnish Peace Committee, the festival jury and the International Federation of the Cinematographic Press. Finland has been a permanent participant of the International film festivals and symposia in Moscow sponsored by the USSR Film-Makers Union.

FACTS and EVENTS

Ballet. The Tchaikovsky Ballet and Opera Theatre in Perm has premiered two one-act ballets, "Trials of Damian" by Glasnov, and "Mozartiana" based on the choreographic suite by Tchaikovsky.

Painting. Another canvas by Almazovsky, the famous Russian painter of seascapes, has been added to the pictures already on view at Armenia's State Art Gallery. The painting, which has recently been restored, depicts a boat sinking in a rough sea.

Literature. The traditional, international "October Meeting" of writers in which 30 countries are taking part, has opened in Belgrade. The Soviet delegation is led by writer Ivan Stanyuk. Problems of the contemporary novel are being discussed.

MOLIÈRE OF MOSCOW ART THEATRE

Recently the Moscow Art Theatre premiered a new production of Molière's "Tartuffe". The comedy was first produced at the theatre by Stanislavsky, back in 1939. The new produc-

tion by Anatoly Efros has a celebrated cast of Angelina Stapanova, Stanislav Lyubshin, Alexander Kalyagin, Anastasiya Vertinskaya and others.



The "Moscow Autumn" musical festival was held recently in the Soviet capital. Large audiences listened to the works of some 200 Moscow composers. In the photo: The Moscow Dixieland orchestra, Kapella Dixie playing at the Concert Hall in the Rossiya Hotel.

Photo by Vladimir Luchin

BUSINESS

ORDERS TO VALMET

V/O Sudimport and the Finnish Joint-stock company Valmet have signed a contract providing for the supply to the USSR during the next few years of two lighter-carriers, of 8,770 tonnes displacement each. The Finnish firm is to fulfil more Soviet orders, including the demand for Arctic dry cargo ships fitted out with 40-tonne cranes.

Valmet also supplies the Soviet Union with loggers, equipment for the pulp-and-paper

and wood-working industry and buys for its own enterprises Soviet machine-tools, electric motors, docking docks and marine equipment.

Under the terms of a contract signed with Valmet, V/O Technoservice will supply Finland with a technological equipment for a paper-making plant and 120 cloth driving shafts for a paper-making machine with a cutting width of 8,400 mm.

Contacts and contracts

○ The traditional exhibition of goods offered by the firms and cooperatives of Japan to their Soviet partners for coastal trade, has recently come to an end in the far eastern city of Nakhodka. In all 25 firms and two cooperatives took part. According to V/O Dalintorg, trade between Japan and trade organizations of the USSR continues to grow and is nearing 120 million dollars.

○ A recent Gora (GDR) meeting of the Standing CMEA commission on iron and steel, attended by CMEA member-countries as well as by Yugoslavia and Intermex, stressed that during the 25 years, the commission had been in existence, there had been a considerable development in the iron and steel industry of the CMEA countries, and their need for ferrous metals had been largely met. Steel output in these countries went up 3.5 fold over this period to reach 210 million tonnes last year.

Guidelines for the commission's future work were also drawn up.

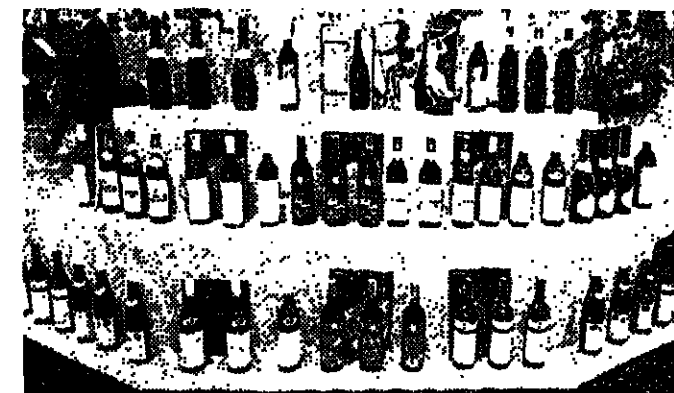
stand at the exhibition, which has a fountain running with red wine is drawing big crowds. "We are happy to be exhibiting in Moscow," said Maria Torrieri, a Fime staff member in charge of the stand.

"We intend to establish a large-scale cooperation programme with the USSR and other socialist countries. Last year, our firm sold 500 thousand hectolitres of wine to the Soviet Union. We intend to conclude mutually useful contracts. As for ourselves, we are interested in Soviet agricultural machinery."

Luigi Rosso, who represents the firm of Agroluigi, said: "We build hothouses, pig farms, and irrigation structures. We shall be happy to cooperate with the Soviet Union."

The exhibition has aroused great interest among Muscovites.

Igor DANILIN



Among the exhibits on the Fime Trading Company's stand is an unusual fountain from which red wine flows. Luigi Rosso and Maria Torrieri, Fime representatives, advertise their firm's produce.

WHAT'S ON!

October 24-26

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 24 (eve), 25 (mat)—Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 25 (eve) — Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 24 (eve) — Mussorgsky, "Khovanshchina" (opera). 25 (mat)—Concert by the Bolshoi Theatre Violinists Ensemble; 25 (eve) — Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera). 25 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 25 (eve)—Double-bill: Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet). 26 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 24 (eve) — Kalman, "La Violette de Montmartre". 25 (mat and eve)—Gladkov, "Khot-taychik". 25 (eve)—Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry". 26—Stravinsky, "Die Fledermaus".

Romen Gypsy Theatre (32/2 Leningradsky Prospekt). 24

(mat) — Khristalov, "The Blood"; 24 (eve) — Tolstoy, "The Brothers". 25 (mat)—K. roshnikov, "Myelery". 25 (eve) — Rom-betov, "Fiery Horse". 26 — Rodionov, "The Talk in a Street House".

FILMS

Obsession (USA, 2 parts). A melodrama, with elements of a detective story, this film tells how the wife and little daughter of an American businessman were kidnapped during family festivities.

Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 part). 25 (mat)—Metro 25 (mat) Verasakogo. A Great Short Life (USA). The life story of Yuliy Akhmedov, who took the road from farm-hand to well-known political figure of the Uzbek SSR.

Cinema: "Tashkent" (1 part). 25 (mat)—Metro 25 (mat) Verasakogo. Metro Rybinsky Prospekt.

EXHIBITIONS

State Tretyakov Gallery (10 Lavrushinsky Peresluki). An exhibition devoted to the 175th anniversary of the Russian painter, Alexander Ivanov, Ivanov spent 20 years working on the canvas "Appearance of Christ to the People", which forms the centre of attention at the exhibition. A lot of sketches for this work are also on view. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Novokuznetskaya.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (25 Gorky St.). One hundred works by the Bulgarian artist Khristo Babilkov. Portraits and landscapes depicting the people and countryside of the Soviet Union. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya.

SPORTS

RUGBY. Nauka Stadium (38 Bolshaya Akademicheskaya St.). 25 — The 17th European championship. USSR—Italy, 3 p.m.

Our team came third at the previous European championship. Let's hope it will come top this time.

BASKETBALL. Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 25 — USSR—Czechoslovakia, 7 p.m.

pekt). 24, 25 and 26—USSR men's championship. At 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 6 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. (all days).

ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sports (46 Bolshukhina St.). 25 — Krylya Sovetov v. Traktor. 6.45 p.m.

Lening Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 25 — Central Army Club v. Sokol. 5 p.m. 26 — Spartak v. Sokol. 6.45 p.m.

BADMINTON

Lening Central Stadium. Drzhba Sports Gym. 24, 25 — International tournament for the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" newspaper prizes. On 24, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. On 25, at 10 a.m.

Sportmen from Britain, Denmark, France, Switzerland and the USSR are taking part.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 25 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

October 24-26

Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear intervals, local rain, 2-7°C at night, and 9-13°C during the day. Cooler at the end of the period, 0-4°C. Wind 8 to W.

CMEA IN 1971-1980

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme, the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has compiled an economic-statistical review, under the title "The Development of the Economies of the CMEA Member-States Between 1971 and 1980".

National income in the CMEA countries has grown on balance by 56 per cent, and the rates of growth are nearly twice those of the industrialized capitalist countries, it is stated in the review.

A steady increase in industrial production in these countries, which in 1980 was 84 per cent up on 1970, acts as the basis for this national income growth.

Power generation in the past decade has risen on balance by 75 per cent, with the capacity of nuclear power stations jumping from 1,100 MW in 1971 to 17,900 MW in 1980.

Measures have been taken to bolster the material and technical base of agriculture, the review continues. Though there, out of the past five years, were difficult ones for most CMEA countries, the CMEA's mean annual production for the 1976-1980 period went up by nine per cent as compared to the 1971-1975 period.

Foreign trade in CMEA countries has grown appreciably—the 1980 figure was 3.9 times that of the 1970 figure.

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Intourist news

LEARNING ABOUT RUSSIAN CULTURE

A group of Canadians involved in the arts, bent on learning about Soviet culture, has accomplished a fairly extensive tour of the Soviet Union. The Canadians have completed their tour in Moscow, having visited different places and republics in the Soviet Union, after a journey of several thousand kilometres.

In Tashkent, an "MNI" correspondent interviewed the leader of the group, Jean-Jules Guilbault, chairman of the administrative committee of the Montreal ballet. "Our group is very varied in composition," Guilbault said. "We have among us a writer, a sculptor, a publisher, and a musician — people with an immediate involvement in the arts. We have come to your country at the invitation of Soviet artists. The Friendship Society and Intourist have made it possible for us to see many things and places in the Soviet Union."

"In Tashkent, we liked best of all the Arts Museum. I think the brightest collection is unique not only in the USSR, but in the world."

"The highlights of our visits to Moscow and Leningrad was the ballet. The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the most famous in the world. This is a genuine classical school which cherishes the traditions of the great Petipa."

"In Leningrad, I was particularly impressed by the Kirov Ballet. The Kirov dancers are precise in their dancing and possess fantastic plasticity."

"We have also had many interesting meetings in Friendship House. In Moscow, we talked to the great Leningradskaya, met Korney Khochshurkin, and saw other Soviet colleagues. We were particularly moved when Oleg Tsydlovskiy told his work for a symposium, during an interval at the theatre, to say 'Hello' to us."

"The Canadian tourists have heard a lot about the tour of the Soviet Union. Jean-Jules Guilbault wants to come back. 'On my next visit, I want to bring a modern ballet group here,' he said, 'whose work is based on the music of Quebec composers. I believe that such a meeting will also be interesting for our Soviet colleagues.'"